the constitution, Shidehara demonstrated the elastic Jap mind in action. He maintained that in the 1920s Japan enjoyed democratic government under the present constitution saying "the emperor is sacred and inviolable" really is nothing more than the British prin-

ciple that "the king can do no wrong."

As Foreign Minister in 1931, Shidehara's opposition to army methods in Manchuria put his life in constant danger. When the military took control he was swept into the retirement from which he has just emerged. Shidehara of all people should remember that it was under the constitution that Japan's pathetic attempt at democracy exploded the moment the military clique went to work on it.

On the "sacred and inviolable" emperor, a convenient memory runs even shorter. In 1935, Prof. Tatsukichi Minobe, a fellow member of the House of Peers, was accused of lèse majesté. Professor emeritus of law, Minobe had taught at Tokyo Imperial University for 30 years and was universally respected. But the army discovered that in a book written twelve years before he had described the emperor as "head and the army put Minobe through the wringer. After eight months he resigned from the House of Peers and those who had originally nominated him to that body also quit.

For the inspired interpretation of the meaning of Article 3 of the constitution, "the emperor is sacred and inviolable," it is only necessary to quote the commentary of Hirobumi Ito who wrote it and whose definition is regarded as final: "The emperor is heaven-descended, divine, and sacred; he is preeminent above his subjects. He must be reverenced and is inviolable. He has indeed to pay due respect to the law, but the law has no power to hold him accountable to it. Not only shall there be no irreverence for the emperor's person, but also he shall not be made a topic of deroga-

the Prince to make preliminary investigations on whether or not the The Constitution: In discussing | Constitution should be revised and the scope of the revision, if such was deemed necessary.

Prince Konoye immediately startthe constitution. And he made the ed on his entrusted task. He colastounding statement that a clause in laborated with Dr. Soichi Sasaki, former Professor of the Kyoto Imperial University, who was also appointed advisor to the Lord | Keeper of Privy Seal:

> Later, the number was increased to include Professors Sakaji Yabe and Hasshaku Takagi of Tokyo Imperial University, Professor Tatsus goro Isosaki of Ritsumeikan University and former Professor Yoshio To the Editor: Oishi of the Wakayama Higher Commercial School,

line of the report to the Throne, bute this failure to the defects of Prince Konoye, on November 20, the Meiji Constitution. But I say went to Hakone, where he put the reason why we failed is because finishing touches on the report toge- | we did not observe the constitution ther with Dr. Sasaki, completing his mission within 43 days since he re- tives of the emperor, which are now DET SUBMITS ceived the Imperial Command. | the focus of discussion. But I say

Peers Study Reform

The first step towards the reform of the state, or its highest organ." For of the peerage system was taken referring thus blasphemously to the Thursday when the Imperial House-Sun Goddess's descendant, the peers | hold Ministry set up a council for investigation into the matter.

Composed of 12 members including three privy councillors, and five Peers, the council held its first meeting in the Board of Peerage and Heraldry of the Ministry at 10 a.m. Thursday. Sotaro Ishiwata, Miniser of Imperial Household, also attended the meeting.

With Count Hideo Kodama, forthe council started deliberations on Monday.

Due for Next Diet

Nobusuke Takatsukasa, Marquis Mo_ ritatsu Hosokawa, Count Hideo Kodama, Viscount Dr. Masatoshi Okochi, Baron Hideo Higashikuze and Admiral Kutsunoshin Yamanashi, Dean of the Peer's School.

930.2-770

930,2-770

READERS IN COUNCIL

Revision of the Constitution

Japan has had a great failure which was never experienced in her With the completion of an out- history. Some men seem to attrithe fact that the prerogatives, being kindered by some power, had never FRNTATIVE LIST been literally exercised by the which was the cause of our guilt. OF LEGISLATION to the constitution what the prodigal son was to his fathers' lessons, having dissipated all his inherited property. If they had obeyed the lessons faithfully, they would not have failed. It is rather ridiculous that these prodigal sons are now discussing the revision of their family lessons.

constitution is necessary. I realize Imperial Diet which opened today. mer Home Minister, in the chair, too that now is the time when the The material was submitted in comconstitution must be revised. But plance with a directive from the problems related to the reform of it must be done by those who are Supreme Commander of the Allied the peerage system. The council qualified to do it. Those who have was set up to answer the question determined to live and die with the Powers. put forth by the Imperial Household | constitution should be qualified to | The list includes legislation which Minister, whether the peerage sys- revise the constitution. Without will: tem should be reformed, and if so, this unflinching attitude, even if the 1. Tend to liberalize the governwhat measures should be taken to ideal revised constitution should be ment of Japan; tory comment nor one of discussion. | effect the reform. The meeting established, it would be sure to be 2. Assist in the operation of lasted until 2 p.m. The next meet- | neglected or wiped out as if it were ing of the council is scheduled for | a piece of waste-paper when some powerful clique should spring up

At present the revision of the constitution is being made by those who have not observed it at all. fear it should fortell the future of the revised constitution.

930.25.70 AMURA

Allied Order Followed In Supplying Outline Of Lawmaking Planned

TOKYO (UP)-The Japanese government has submitted a list of "tentative legislation" to be sub-Of course I admit that the revised mitted to the 89th session of the

- Occupation Forces;
- 3. Repeal war-time measures; and dissolve forbidden Legally

10100-81

multary clique went to work on it.

On the "sacred and inviolable" emperor, a convenient memory runs even shorter. In 1935, Prof. Tatsukichi Minobe, a fellow member of the House of Peers, was accused of lèse majesté. Professor emeritus of law, Minobe had taught at Tokyo Imperial University for 30 years and was universally respected. But the army discovered that in a book written twelve years before he had described the emperor as "head of the state, or its highest organ." For referring thus blasphemously to the Sun Goddess's descendant, the peers and the army put Minobe through the wringer. After eight months he resigned from the House of Peers and those who had originally nominated

him to that body also quit.

For the inspired interpretation of the meaning of Article 3 of the constitution, "the emperor is sacred and inviolable," it is only necessary to quote the commentary of Hirobumi Ito who wrote it and whose definition is regarded as final: "The emperor is | mer Home Minister, in the chair, heaven-descended, divine, and sacred; he is preeminent above his subjects. He must be reverenced and is inviolable. He has indeed to pay due respect to the law, but the law has no power to hold him accountable to it. Not only shall there be no irreverence for the emperor's person, but also he shall not be made a topic of derogatory comment nor one of discussion."

conservation of the second

Results of Study on Revision Is Given Throne as Prince Ends 43-Day Task

"Prince Fumimaro Konoye at p.m. Thursday, submitted to the Throne the results of his preliminary investigations, regarding revision of the Constitution.

Earlier, at 11:58 a.m., Prince Konoye discussed final arrangements on his report with Marquis Koichi Kido, Lord Keeper of Privy Seal, at the Imperial Palace.

on October 11, was appointed give up their privileges. Adviser to the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal. At the same time, an | Imperial Command was given to

With the completion of an out- history. Some men seem to attriline of the report to the Throne, bute this failure to the defects of Prince Konoye, on November 20, the Meiji Constitution. But I say went to Hakone, where he put the reason why we failed is because finishing touches on the report toge- | we did not observe the constitution ther with Dr. Sasaki, completing his mission within 43 days since he re- tives of the emperor, which are now DIET SUBMITS ceived the Imperial Command.

Peers Study Reform

The first step towards the reform of the peerage system was taken Thursday when the Imperial Household Ministry set up a council for investigation into the matter.

Composed of 12 members including three privy councillors, and five Peers, the council held its first meeting in the Board of Peerage and Heraldry of the Ministry at 10 a.m. Thursday, Sotaro Ishiwata, Miniser of Imperial Household, also attended the meeting.

With Count Hideo Kodama, forthe council started deliberations on put forth by the Imperial Household Monday.

Due for Next Diet

outline of the projected reform, the the mind to keep it faithfully is far council will refer settlement of de- more important. Frankly speaking, tails to expert committees. The lif we were democratized completely findings of the council then will he in mind, the administration would reported to the Imperial Household | be carried out naturally along the Minister and will be introduced in lines of democracy, even if the conthe Diet, possibly following the stitution itself does not exist. general election scheduled for early | I am glad that GHQ is trying to next year.

The membership of the council lives. include Baron General Takeji Nara. Dr. Seitaro Kubota, Keinosuke Ushio, all Privy Councillors, Prince

the focus of discussion. But I say the fact that the prerogatives, being kindered by some power, had never been literally exercised by the TENTATIVE LIST which was the cause of our guilt. Those who attribute our crime to OF LEGISLATION to the constitution what the prodigal son was to his fathers' lessons, having dissipated all his inherited property. If they had obeyed the lessons faithfully, they would not have failed. It is rather ridiculous TOKYO (UP)-The Japanese govdiscussing the revision of their family lessons.

The second of th

constitution is necessary. I realize Imperial Diet which opened today. too that now is the time when the The material was submitted in comconstitution must be revised. But pliance with a directive from the problems related to the reform of it must be done by those who are Supreme Commander of the Allied the peerage system. The council qualified to do it. Those who have determined to live and die with the Powers. constitution should be qualified to The list includes legislation which Minister, whether the peerage sys- revise the constitution. Without will: tem should be reformed, and if so, this unflinching attitude, even if the 1. Tend to liberalize the governwhat measures should be taken to ideal revised constitution should be ment of Japan; effect the reform. The mesting established, it would be sure to be 2. Assist in the operation of lasted until 2 p.m. The next meet- neglected or wiped out as if it were Occupation Forces; ing of the council is scheduled for || a piece of waste-paper when some powerful clique should spring up again. Indeed the items of the con-After agreement on the general stitution are very important, but

democratize our country, getting In setting up the council, the | rid of many obstacles, and is try-Imperial Household Ministry is be- ing to revise the constitution in 14 100 GR Lange lieved to have been moved by the such a way that the popular will can fact that some high peers, including be easily and naturally shown in 3 7 700 45 Marquis Yoshichika Tokugawa and the administration. But unless the Prince Fumimaro Konoye, had ask- strong determination to observe it ed the Ministry for permission to at the risk of life is not cultivated. renounce their peerage titles and it would be blown down sooner or also by a movement launched by later when a powerful diplomat Count Yoriyasu Arima, former Agri- should appear again. The populace culture Minister, and other peers to may follow blindly but at least the It is recalled that Prince Konoye, appeal to the peerage in general to draftmen should fight against the unreasonable power sacrificing their

Allied Order Followed In Supplying Outline Of Lawmaking Planned

that these prodigal sons are now ernment has submitted a list of "tentative legislation" to be sub-Of course I admit that the revised mitted to the 89th session of the

- 3. Repeal war-time measures; and 4. Legally dissolve forbidden "associations" which already have been "killed" by Allied decree.

The Japanese government is required by the directive of the Supreme Commander to provide copies, and translations in English. of all legislation to be proposed in advance of its introduction, all prodeedings of the Diet, and all laws and regulations passed by the body.

List of Legislations Submitted to Allies

Government Presents Tentative Bills Scheduled for // Diet Deliberation

In compliance with a directive Constitution from the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers, the Japanese Government has submitted a list of "tentative legislation" to be submitted to the 89th session of the Imperial Diet which was formally opened on Tuesday.

ment of Japan;

cupation Forces;

3. Repeal wartime measures; and ember 7. 4. Legally dissolve forbidden "as- Prime Minister Kijuro Shidehara

vance of its introduction, all pro- problems.

were identified as follows:

fairs: Bill for Revision of Law for Privy Council, State Minister Matsuthe Election of the Members of the moto replied:

Bill for Revision of Law for Peoples' whether it should be reformed to Savings Association; Bill for Revi- what extent if it should continue to sion of Provisional Currency Law; exist. Bill for Abolition of the War, Deaths | "Should the existence of the and Injuries Insurance Law; Bill for system prove to be a hindrance in Abolition of Wartime Special Insur-the operation of state politics or adace Law; Bill for Revision of Salt ministrative affairs, it should be re-Monopoly Law; and Bill for Aboli- moved by the improvement of the tion of Enemy Property Custody reform."

Law, and Bill for Preservation of Postsing to the Allied Property.

Relating to Abolition of Wartime Shidehara stated:

Cabinet Ministers Should Be Held Responsible Fdr All State Affairs

VIEW IS TOLD

Revision Outlined In Diet By Natsumoto

"Cabinet Ministers are solely re sponsible for the state affairs. As The list includes legislation which an inevitable consequence they should be responsible toward the Diet," stated State Minister Joji Matsumoto Tend to liberalize the govern- in reply to the interpellations made by Isaji Tanaka (unattached) at the Assist in the operation of Oc- general budget meeting of the House of Representatives on Friday, Dec-

sociations" which already and State Minister Matsumoto replihave been "killed" by Allied tion of the revision of the Imperial Constitution; abolishment of the The Japanese Government is re- Privy Seal Office; reform in the quired by the directive of the Su-Imperial Household Office and of preme Commander to provide cop-libe Privy Council; discontinuation of ies, and translations in English, of the, system of Senior Statemen's all legislation to be proposed in ad- Chuncil and other supreme political

ceedings of the Diet, and all laws moto said that he was of the opinion and regulations passed by the body. that the Imperial Constitution should Bills which are likely to be pres- be directed toward it. In other ented to this session of the Imperial words, Cabinet Ministers should take Diet and the governmental depart- whole responsibility for state affairs ments whose jurisdiction they effect and all ambiguous obstacles lying in their way be eliminated.

Under the Ministry of Home Af- | Concerning the reform of the

House of Representatives; Bill Relating to Abolition of Air Defense Law. Privy Council system, whether it Under the Ministry of Finance: should be abolished or not, and

the abolishment of the Senior Under the Ministry of Justice: Bill | Statemen's Council, Prime Minister

People's Freedom, Diet Authority Ought To Be Enlarged: Matsumoto

RESPONSIBILITY ISSUE TO BE CLARIFIED

Fundamental Principle Of Constitutional Reform Is Made Known At General Budget Sitting In House Of Representatives

State Minister Dr. Joji Matsumoto unfolded his personal opinion for the revision of Japan's Constitution at the general budget meeting of the House of Representatives on Saturday, December 8, declaring that the people's freedom and the parliamentary authorities ought to be further enlarged and that the responsibility of the State Ministers must be ciarihed in the Constitution.

Views Expressed On 3 Major Problems Tor People's Freedom

With the premise that "this is not ! 'the Government's view but my personal opinion now in charge of pre-lity of protection for the people's parations and study for the consti- | freedom and right is also of vital tutional revision," Dr. Matsumoto necessity. For this point, however, clearly set forth the fundamental the Japanese Constitution has set principle of the reforms in the fol- forth various regulations favorable lowing vein:

Itional revision still is in the course that there are as yet some of in-" of preparations and study I, as one sufficient points in the Constitution. of the members who are charged with One of them, for instance, is that the task, will reveal my view for the the people's freedom and right are outline of the new structure of the amenable to various regulations Constitution.

the Emperor will assume the rights against the spirit of the Constituof sovereignty of the State does not ition. that here is no such necessity at all. lawed, the people's right and free-On this point, I think that learned dom will be secured and not be repersons in this country are being in stricted at all unless the Diet exthe same opinion.

Secondly, it wil's be necessary tion of laws of similar nature. some extent.

Fourthly, the strengthened secur-

Though the problem of the constitu- The minute scrutiny still shows which are out of the jurisdiction of Firstly, the major principle that the Imperial Diet and which are

any revision and I also hold If these regulations will be outtends an approval to the formula-

that matters which need the deci- Viewed from another point, there sion of the Dilet such as Diet's ap- remains some doubt whether the proval or cooperation should be in- present Constitution is perfect as to creased in number. In other the restoration for the violated peowords, as a result of this, the ple's right. I opened that in case matters under the Imperial Pre- the people's freedom or right be rangative should be restricted to trampled down by others, it must be restored at any time and with Then which item should be subject | dispatch. The constitutional amendment is also needed in these naints,

Bill for Revision of Law for Peoples' whether it should be reformed to Savings Association; Bill for Revi- what extent if it should continue to sion of Provisional Currency Law; exist. Bill for Abolition of the War, Deaths | 'Should' the existence of the and Injuries Insurance Law; Bill for system prove to be a hindrance in Abolition of Wartime Special Insur-the operation of state politics or adace Law; Bill for Revision of Salt | ministrative affairs, it should be re-Monopoly Law; and Bill for Aboli- moved by the improvement of the tion of Enemy Property Custody organization itself or through other Law, and Bill for Preservation of Replained to the Allied Property.

Relating to Abolition of Wartime Shidehara stated: Special Criminal Law, Bill Relating, "Hitherto there have been ho to Abolition of Wartime Special serior statesmen in the concrete Civil Law; Bill for Abolition of Law form. Formerly the Lord Keeler relating to Wartime Special Excep- of the Privy Seal called ex-Prime tions under the Law for the Organ- Ministers to hear their views in reization of Courts of Justice; Bill Re-choice of one to be commanded to lating to the Retirement of Judges (Continued on Page 2)

List of Legislations

(Continued from Page 1)

Ordinance Relating to the Property politics. in War-Affected Localities.

and Forestry: A Bill for Revision of the conference of Senior Statesmen, Agriculture Association Law; Bill What I understand is that such for Revision of Law for Wartime the time when H.I.H. Prince the Revision of Law for the Adjustfor Revision of Law for the Adjust- isfer." ment of Arable Land; Bill for Revision of Marine Industry Associa- MAINICHI DEC tion Laws; Bill for Revision of Sericultural Associations Laws; and Bill for Revision of Sericulture Law.

Under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry: A Bill Relating to the Abolition of the Petroleum Industry Law and 10 others.

Under the Ministry of Welfare: A Bill for Labor Unions.

Under the Ministry of Transportation: A Bill for Abolition of Wartime Special Exceptions under the Railroad Construction Law.

> NIPPON TIMES NOV 28 1945

House of Representatives; Bill Relat- The Government's now care fully ing to Abolition of Air Defense Law. Studying about the problems of Privy Council system, whether it Under the Ministry of Finance; should be abolished or not, and

the abolishment of the Senior Under the Ministry of Justice: Bill | Statemen's Council, Prime Minister

form new Ministry.

"But at present such practise no longer exists. Consequently, there Submitted to Allies is no such thing as Senior Statesthe treatment as Senior Statemen in practise. Of course, treatment is atcorded them similar to that given for and Procurators and Transfer of the Prime Minister. It does not Judges; and Bill for Abolition of the mean the treatment concerning

"When I was recommended as the Under the Ministry of Agriculture Prime Minister, there was no long

the Emperor will assume the rights against the spirit of the Constituof sovereignty of the State does not tion.

On this point, I think Enat learned dom will be secured and not be repersons in this country are being in stricted at all unless the Diet exthe same opinion.

some extent.

Then, which item should be subject | dispatch. The constitutional amendto this restriction? But, should the ment is also needed in these points, issue come to such a minute point that is, the protection and security as this, I think it is not adequate for of the people's freedom and right. me to express merely my personal Unanimous Opinion view here. I am convinced, however, As Mr. Nakatani pointed out, the that the reform principle of this democracy should be founded on the kind should be adopted sooner or unanimous opinion of the people and

Responsibilities Of Ministers

sponsibility of State Ministers, it him. must comprise within its scope all of However, by the people's free will State affairs. The responsibility of it does not mean mere fluctuating or State Ministers has been construed whimsical will which is liable to overheretofore that it was limited to some whelm the people's cardinal right of State affairs or it cannot intervene with some of the specific and freedom. If it happens, such matters.

was glaring mistake and that the alone will not hit the true meaning Ministers' responsibility has to be ex- of the democracy, but that the tended to all of the State affairs. security and enlargement of the peo-No State affairs can be weaned from ple's right and freedom have to conthe responsibility which State Min- stitute one of the aims. isters owe to the Emperor for their advice.

or who have no responsibility for the Throne in the constitutional MAINICHI DEC 1 U 1949 point of view are intervening with MAINICHI DEC 1 U 1949 State affairs or exerting influence, they must be removed once and for all as quickly as feasible.

At the same time, State Ministers, as I think it should be so from the former conception of the Constitution, ought to be responsible also for the Imperial Diet. As Ministers have responsibility for the Diet, if the Cabinet Ministers are not entrusted by the Imperial Diet, it is quite natural that they ought to resign from their

As I have just pointed out, in case State Ministers hold extensive responsibility for all State affairs and the Imperial Diet, indirectly for the people in general, the formally distorted translation of the Constitution will die out in the future,

any revision and I also hold If these regulations will be outthat here is no such necessity at all. lawed, the people's right and free-

tends an approval to the formula-Secondly, it wil's be necessary tion of laws of similar nature. that matters which need the deci- Viewed from another point, there sion of the Dilet such as Diet's ap- remains some doubt whether the proval or crooperation should be in- present Constitution is perfect as to creased in number. In other the restoration for the violated peowords, as a result of this, the ple's right. I opened that in case matters under the Imperial Pre- the people's freedom or right be ragative should be restricted to trampled down by others, it must be restored at any time and with

must be the politics which assure the protection of the people's right. As Thirdly, with regard to the re- far as it runs, I entirely agree with

is by no means called the democratic polities. I am of the opinion that However, I hold this conception the politics based on the people's will

Acting along with this line, I am intending to probe into the whole If some organs or personnels of the present Constitution and to other than State Ministers which revise necessary stipulations of it.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775 bl5

ITEM 2 Economic Bills To Be Submitted To The Coming Session - Mainichi Shimbun 10 Jun 46. Translator: T Kitagaw

Extracts:

The following are the bills to be submitted to the forthcoming Diet Session by the Ministries of Finance. Commerce and Industry. Agriculture

The following are the bills to be submitted to the forthcoming Diet Session by the Ministries of Finance, Commerce and Industry, Agriculturand Forestry, Welfare, and Transportation, in an effort to solve impending economic problems.

The Ministry of Finance bills: Principal bills out of about 20 are as follows: Three property tax items concerning taxes on war time corporation profits, individual war time property increase, and corporation or individual property. But in accordance with an American authority's advice, taxes on properties belonging to corporations are to be dropped. Thus only the Individual War Time Property Increase Tax and the Individual Property Tax will be submitted to the Diet.

Budget bill by the Finance Ministry: JAPAN has to contrive to raise the funds for the Allied occupation cost, for the restoration of industries, for the repatriates from overseas, war stricken people, general relief, social insurance, price subsidies, and expenses related to the issue of national bonds. For these inevitable expenditures, all the available revenues are estimated to be insufficient as long as the current subscribing system is maintained. This is why the new Property Tax was decided on. Tax rates on income, SAKE, textiles, and on the profits of corporations are scheduled to be raised. A finance agency, aiming at the restoration of industries, will be established. The Industrial Finance Bill will be drafted to effect a fair and smooth distribution of industrial funds. This bill, when passed, will help the projected Restoration Finance Institution (FUKKO KINYU KAISHA).

Bills to be submitted by the Minister of Commerce and Industry: The Post War Industrial Emergency Measure Bill (SENGO SANGYO RINJI SOCHI HO) aims primarily at the restoration of industries and the stabilization and raising of the nation's living standard through the control of principal factors of production involving electric power. It will also promote the creation of democratic control organizations for more effective production. A distribution control body will be established which will handle the sale and purchase of goods on a gigantic scale in accordance with plans established by the Government or other authorized bodies. If the situation warrants, the Government can order suspension or restraint on production, distribution, consumption, or the use and release of specified goods. This will be effective

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 11652 SEC. 3(E) AND 5(D) OR (E) NNDG # 775 0 5 ECONOMIC SERIES: 831 (Continued) ITEM 2 (Continued) for one year. Present control companies will be dissolved when the bill has passed the Houses. Abolition of laws relative to war compensation: No war-time loss except for specified cases will be compensated. Property which was purchased by munition companies will be returned to the former owners. The war-time damages chargeable to the Government are losses incurred from 7 July 1937 to 15 August 1945 through the enforcement of the National Mobilization Law (KOKKA SODOIN HO), Anti-air raid Law (BOKU HO), Industrial Machines Manufacturing Law (KOSAKU KIKAI SEIZO JIGYO HO), and loss incurred through Government directive or action. (Loss incurred by the cancellation of contract is not included). The Government will purchase equipment as provided in the Munitions Production Encouragement Law (HEIKI TO SEIZO JIGYO TOKUBETSU JOSEI HO). To promote the conversion of munitions enterprises into peace time trades, a bill with the following provisions was drafted: (1) To start new operations, enterpriser who is already in business needs only the permission of the minister concerned. (2) The minister's permission shall be asked also in case the enterpriser wants to entrust the management of the new firm to others or to rent the equipment to a third party. (3) The minister's sanction will be asked when the parent company invests, in the form of either funds or equipment; in subsidiary companies. No further procedure is required. A bill relating to the Chamber of Commerce and Industry provides that this institution will be a municipal undertaking hereafter, asking for only voluntary contribution from its members. The Coal and Coke Distribution Control Law (SEKITAN KOKUSU HAIKYU TOSEI HO) will be revised to require Government sanction for the selection of officials for the JAPAN Coal Control Company (NIPPON SEKITAN TOSEI KAISHA). Also the official supervising system will be abolished. Bills to be presented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry: The Agricultural Council Bill (KYODO KUMIAI HOAN) aims at the emancipation of farmers from the bonds of the bureaucratic agricultural associations The Cattle Breeding Bill (SHUCHIKU HO) provides for the abolition of the Stud Horse Control Law (TANEUMA TOSEI HO). The Forestry Bill promotes the establishment of a democratic association which handles demand and supply of timber, eliminating the war-time controls. An intended revision to the present laws relative to the financing of agricultural enterprises will permit the establishment of long-term credit. A revision intended for the Dairy Farming Law (RAKUNOGYO CHOSEI HO) will result in more efficient production. Bills to be presented by the Ministry of Welfare: The Labor Adjustment Bill (RODO-KANKEI CHOSEI HOAN) aims at a fair handling of labor problems. The present five laws of Relief (KYUGO), Mother and Child (BOSHI HOGO HO), Military Men's Family Relief (GUNJI HOGO HO), War Damage Relief (SENSAI HOGO HO), and Medical Assistance (IRYO HOGO HO) will be merged into the Life Protection Law (SEIKATSU HOGO HO). Many improvements will be effected by these bills for the protection of helpless people. The Ministry of Transportation bills: The Automobile Traffic Business Revision Bill (JIDOSHA KOTSU JIGYO HO CHU KAISEI HORITSU AN) will try to democratize the enterprises relating to motor traffic. The Eastern Marine Company Law (TOAKAIUN KAISHA HO) will be abolished, but whether the company may remain as a civilian enterprise is yet to be decided. DISTRIBUTION "X"